

Fiscal 2001 U.S. Agricultural Exports Rose, but Exports by State Showed Both Gains and Losses from 2000

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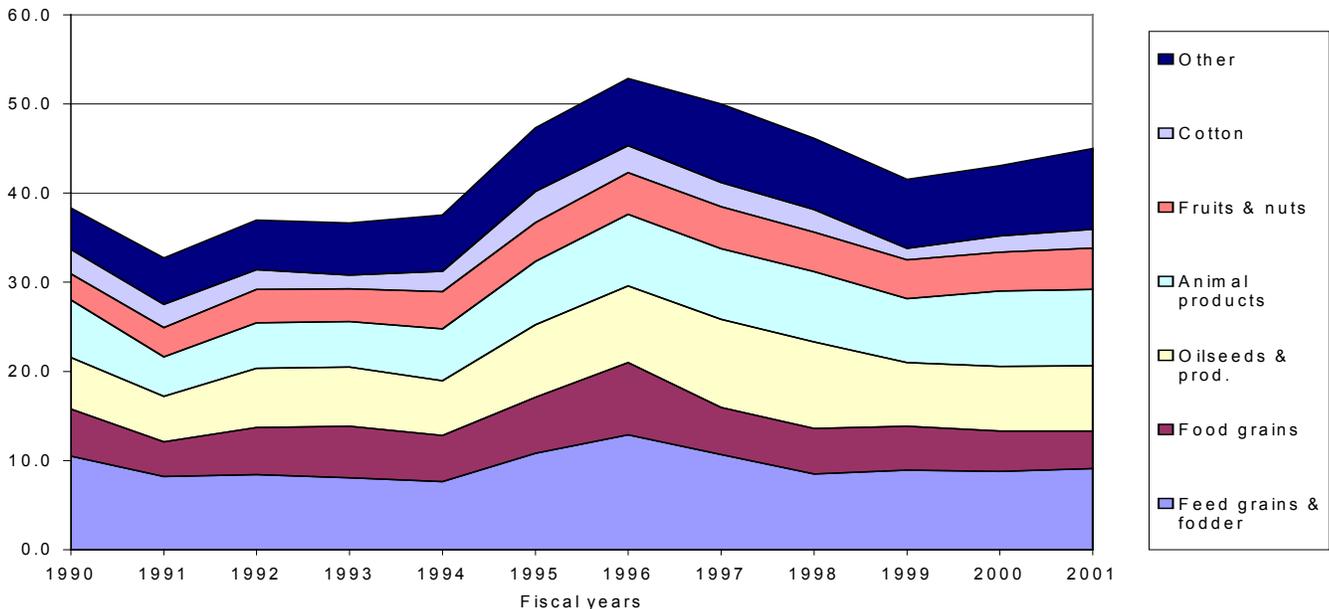
Abstract

Fiscal 2001 U.S. agricultural exports rose \$2 billion from fiscal 2000, despite the general economic slump. By State, performance was mixed for the various commodities, with some rising and others falling from 2000. Soybeans and products continued to be the largest export commodity group, accounting for \$6.8 billion of the total \$52.7 billion exported. Feed grains and products and live animals and meat follow as the next largest export commodity groups. California was by far the largest State exporter with exports of \$8.7 billion. And, North Carolina rose into the top 10 exporting States, just barely displacing Arkansas.

Keywords: U.S. exports by State, commodity groups, fiscal years, value.

U.S. Agricultural Exports by Commodity Group

Billion dollars



State Export Performance Mixed in 2001

Soybeans and products remained the largest export group, as prices of soybeans began to recover somewhat from the previous years' low levels. Soybean exports rose \$170 million to \$6.8 billion. Exports of feed grains and products recovered from the lower levels of 2000 to be the second largest export commodity group at \$6.3 billion, despite the fact that overall feed grain and product exports declined almost \$100 million compared with 2000. Exports of live animals and meat ranked third among commodity groups at \$6.1 billion, but declined \$120 million from 2000's high level. Vegetable and fruit exports increased, ranking fourth and fifth. Fruit exports rose above wheat and products, which declined sharply by \$170 million in 2001 compared with 2000. Hides and skins showed the largest gains, rising \$514 million, as global demand increased compared with the depressed pace of 2000. Feed and fodder exports also responded to improving global demand and increased by nearly \$400 million. Poultry and products exports were up by \$286 million, as Russia and Asia continued to import. And, cotton exports rose \$265 million, as prices improved and the United States harvested a larger crop.

With \$1.4 billion in agricultural exports in 2001, North Carolina entered the top 10 ranked export States, rising from number 14 in 2000 to number 10 in 2001 and displacing Arkansas which slipped to 11th rank, just barely under North Carolina.

The other nine States in the top 10 remained unchanged from 2000. However, four of the six largest exporting States showed decreased exports in 2001 compared with 2000-- Texas, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. Of the top six States, exports from California and Illinois rose in 2001. California remained the largest exporting State and boosted 2001 exports more than \$700 million, or 9 percent, to \$8.7 billion. Texas was the second ranked State at \$3.2 billion. Iowa slipped to third ranked with exports of \$3.3 billion and was followed by Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska in slightly different order from 2000. Kansas rose to fourth rank and Illinois to fifth. In addition to gains in California and Illinois, all of the States ranked 7-10 also saw agricultural exports increase in 2001. These included Minnesota, Washington, Indiana, and North Carolina.

In 2001, these top 10 agricultural exporting States accounted for 60 percent of total U.S. agricultural

export value, the same as in fiscal 2000. Three more of the top 20 exporting States exported more than \$1 billion in agricultural products in 2001, raising the top 20 exporting States to an 82 percent share of total U.S. agricultural exports, slightly more than their 81 percent share in 2000.

In addition to having the largest agricultural exports of any U.S. State, California's 2001 exports also increased the most, up \$717 million over 2000. Much of the gain was in tree nuts, for which U.S. production rose 15 percent in 2001. California accounted for 92 percent of U.S. tree nut production in 2001. The State's exports of fruit and cotton also rose about \$80 million each in 2001, with cotton exports showing a large percentage gain, up more than 19 percent year-to-year. California accounted for 52 percent of all U.S. fruit exports and 19 percent of all U.S. cotton exported in 2001. It led all States in export of fruits and tree nuts in 2001; but Texas was the leading cotton exporting State, with just slightly greater exports of cotton than California, which ranks second. California also led all States in exports of vegetables, with \$2.1 billion, accounting for 46 percent of all U.S. exports for the year.

Texas rose to second rank as a State exporter in 2001, despite \$75 million less in exports for the year. Texas remains the largest State exporter for cotton and cottonseed, exporting \$465 million of cotton and \$22 million of cottonseed in 2001. Texas' gains in hides and skins, feeds and fodders, and poultry exports in 2001 were offset by losses in wheat, cotton, and live animals and meat. While Texas accounted for 22 percent of all U.S. cotton exports, it is also a large exporter of feeds and fodders and live animals and meat in which it accounts for 16 and 12 percent of U.S. exports, respectively. It also remains the number two peanut exporting State after Georgia.

With a \$68-million decline in U.S. agricultural exports in 2001, Iowa dropped to the third largest exporting State. Iowa leads U.S. exports of soybeans and feed grains, the two largest U.S. export product groups. Iowa's overall exports dropped because its exports of soybeans and feed grains declined in 2001. Nevertheless, the State continued to account for 17 percent of all U.S. soybean exports and 15 percent of U.S. feed grain exports, the largest of any State.

Kansas, the next largest exporting State, tied as the leading U.S. wheat exporter in 2001 with North

Dakota. North Dakota shipped an estimated \$620 million of wheat and product exports compared with Kansas' \$619 million. Kansas was the leading export State for feeds and fodders and for hides and skins, accounting for 21 percent of feed and fodder exports and 20 percent of hide and skin exports. Kansas ranked second in exports of live animals and meat, with 14 percent of U.S. exports of this commodity.

Illinois, the fifth largest exporting State, shipped nearly \$3.1 billion worth of agricultural goods in 2001, a gain of \$180 million over 2000. Illinois' main products are soybeans and feed. The State ranks second to Iowa in export of each of these commodities and, like Iowa, accounted for 17 percent of U.S. soybean and 15 percent of feed grain exports in 2001.

Nebraska dropped back to sixth ranked U.S. agricultural exporter with \$2.9 billion in 2001 exports, a slight decline from 2000. Nebraska led other States in exports of live animals and meat, ranked second in exports of hides and skins, and third in exports of feeds and fodders, and feed grains and products.

Other States among the top 10, such as Minnesota, while not leading exporters of particular commodities,

ranked high for some commodities. For example, Minnesota is an important exporter of soybeans and products and feed grains and products, as well as dairy products. Washington State ranks second to California in exports of both vegetables and fruits. And, Indiana's most important export is also soybeans and products.

Rising into the top 10 exporting States, North Carolina, as usual, led in exports of tobacco. North Carolina's largest export gains, however, came from cotton, poultry and products, and live animals and meat. The State also is an important exporter of peanuts.

Georgia led State exports of poultry and products and of peanuts. Other important poultry exporters include Arkansas and Alabama. Texas and Alabama also are significant peanut exporters. North Dakota again led States in exports of sunflowerseeds and products, as well as wheat. South Dakota's most important export also is sunflowerseeds and products. Arkansas continued to lead rice exports. Other important rice exporting States include California, Louisiana, and Texas. And, Wisconsin led exports of dairy products, followed closely by California.

Methodology

The Economic Research Service (ERS) estimates State exports based on a State's share of production of the exported commodity. The estimated export value for each State should not be interpreted as an actual measurement of a State's export. ERS uses the Bureau of Census merchandise export data, which are reported on a free-alongside-ship (f.a.s.) basis. The Census export data are reported by customs district, which can vary in size from a single port to several States. Frequently, no State is reported in this data set, and when States are reported it is the State from which the commodity began its export journey, not necessarily the State in which the commodity was produced. Agricultural commodities often originate in inland States rather than port states. An agricultural commodity is likely to pass through several States before being exported, and the State of origin often is lost as commodities move from farmgate to port. Further, each commodity shipment may be mixed with other lots of the same commodity in the shipping or storage process or at the port.

ERS' export estimates are based on the National Agricultural Statistics Services' (NASS) crop and livestock production and slaughter estimates. The State's share of production of the exported commodity is simply applied to the export figure to derive the export value. However, for some products considered U.S. agricultural exports, NASS does not provide production statistics. These include products such as, pasta, blended foods, or pet feed. For these products, supplemental data from the *Census of Agriculture, 1997* and the Department of Commerce's estimates for *Exports from Manufacturing Establishments: 1990 and 1991* have been used to refine export estimates. Data for earlier years are revised to reflect production data revisions.

Estimates of U.S. State exports also are made by other organizations—Census, Mitre, etc. Their estimates are based primarily on the Customs data reported at the port and compiled by the Census Bureau. Consequently, compared with ERS' estimates, those estimates tend to inflate the relative exports of port States and undercount those of inland States, where many agricultural commodities originate.

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Trade Information

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Frequently asked questions and answers and summary FATUS data tables, including State export data, are at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/fatus>.

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Table 1—U.S. agricultural exports, by leading States: Estimated value by commodity group, FY 2001

Commodity group	United States	Leading 10 States, by value									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Million dollars											
Total	52,734.9	CA	TX	IA	KS	IL	NE	MN	WA	IN	NC
Soybeans and products	6,818.6	IA	IL	MN	IN	OH	MO	NE	SD	AR	MI
Feed grains and products	6,336.9	IA	IL	NE	MN	KS	IN	TX	OH	MO	SD
Live animals and meat	6,070.2	NE	KS	TX	IA	KY	CO	IL	MN	WI	CA
Vegetables and preparations	4,513.5	CA	WA	ID	WI	MN	OR	FL	MI	ND	NY
Fruit and preparations	3,501.6	CA	WA	FL	OR	MI	NY	HI	TX	AZ	ME
Wheat and products 1/	3,453.4	ND	KS	MT	OK	WA	SD	MN	ID	CO	TX
Feeds and fodders	2,741.4	KS	TX	NE	IA	MN	MO	IL	CO	WI	ND
Poultry and products	2,521.5	GA	AR	AL	NC	MS	TX	VA	DE	MD	SC
Cotton and linters	2,094.3	TX	CA	MS	GA	NC	AR	LA	AZ	TN	AL
Hides and skins	1,942.7	KS	NE	TX	CO	WI	UT	IL	CA	PA	MN
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,181.0	NC	KY	TN	SC	GA	CT	VA	PA	OH	FL
Tree nuts	1,128.3	CA	OR	GA	HI	NM	TX	LA	AL	AZ	MS
Dairy products	1,118.4	WI	CA	MN	NY	ID	PA	WA	IA	TX	OH
Rice	782.1	AR	CA	LA	TX	MS	MO	na	na	na	na
Seeds	727.2	CA	AZ	OR	IL	IA	FL	TX	ND	NE	MN
Animal fats 2/	319.5	NE	KS	TX	CO	IA	WI	IL	MN	CA	PA
Sunflowerseed and oil	208.1	ND	SD	KS	CO	MN	NE	TX	na	na	na
Peanuts and products	170.2	GA	TX	AL	NC	FL	VA	OK	na	na	na
Cottonseed and products	86.9	TX	CA	MS	GA	AR	NC	LA	AZ	TN	MO
Other	7,166.4	CA	TX	IL	LA	WA	FL	IA	GA	AR	OR

NA = not applicable. Other = misc. oilseeds, sugar & tropical prods, nursery & greenhouse, essential oils, beverages other than juice, and misc. animal prods.

1/ The unusual circumstance of virtually identical export value in fiscal 2000/2001 for North Dakota and Kansas occurs because North Dakota is the largest U.S. producer of durum wheat, which typically has a higher per unit value than hard red winter wheat, the predominant class produced in Kansas. In 2000/01, the North African countries of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia—some of the world's largest durum wheat importers—experienced a drought that reduced their production by about half, which increased global durum wheat demand and prices. Increased supplies of durum wheat from the United States, the European Union, and Canada met this demand. As a result, North Dakota's share of 2001 U.S. wheat export value increased over the previous year.

2/ Fats and Oils have been revised from the July 16, 2002 release due to a calculation error.

Table 2--State agricultural exports: Estimated value, million dollars, FY 1997-2001

	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001 1/
United States	57269.1	53652.9	49043.3	50743.8	52734.9
California	8264.7	8006.7	7366.3	7981.8	8698.4
Texas	3330.2	3375.9	2791.3	3407.4	3332.9
Iowa	4058.3	3569.0	3231.3	3327.2	3259.1
Kansas	2891.6	2954.4	3024.4	3242.8	3099.3
Illinois	3626.6	3150.8	2812.3	2876.1	3056.5
Nebraska	3254.5	2814.0	2804.4	2979.7	2914.6
Minnesota	2606.6	2288.6	2206.8	2203.7	2299.4
Washington	1930.0	1704.5	1820.1	1665.5	1937.5
Indiana	1725.1	1606.4	1414.7	1410.1	1546.0
North Carolina	1555.5	1467.1	1215.2	1193.9	1389.0
Arkansas	1831.5	1733.1	1301.1	1371.2	1385.2
Wisconsin	1183.5	1203.0	1190.0	1268.3	1306.9
Florida	1309.0	1130.8	1096.9	1222.1	1241.7
North Dakota	1437.3	1242.6	1239.3	995.6	1203.1
Missouri	1447.8	1327.9	1023.9	989.8	1150.7
Ohio	1228.9	1301.7	1081.9	992.7	1135.4
Georgia	1339.9	1165.5	909.4	1004.7	1107.3
South Dakota	1245.2	1098.3	1104.1	1092.3	1106.0
Kentucky	1084.3	925.5	860.3	789.8	1010.1
Colorado	848.4	785.4	807.1	918.8	869.3
Idaho	832.2	803.1	772.9	808.2	820.2
Michigan	836.4	884.4	744.4	815.9	776.4
Louisiana	862.5	750.3	564.9	685.9	765.0
Pennsylvania	668.0	596.0	583.6	614.0	732.4
Oregon	720.2	659.1	644.5	618.0	680.7
Mississippi	870.2	825.9	549.4	619.5	620.1
Tennessee	663.7	580.2	463.4	461.7	549.0
Oklahoma	409.5	449.5	462.2	441.9	539.7
New York	424.2	401.9	406.9	432.3	456.2
Virginia	531.9	451.1	386.6	417.1	450.4
Arizona	456.2	443.7	388.8	439.0	447.9
Alabama	544.4	466.1	374.1	390.4	408.3
Montana	440.9	421.9	392.7	388.1	320.9
South Carolina	358.2	317.8	239.8	237.3	316.8
Maryland	285.1	230.0	180.4	188.2	245.9
New Jersey	221.9	193.1	181.3	183.5	234.1
Utah	152.6	137.4	146.9	184.3	198.0
Hawaii	132.1	128.4	131.8	147.3	162.7
Delaware	152.2	130.7	105.9	106.5	139.2
New Hampshire	130.5	129.2	127.3	129.8	134.2
New Mexico	82.5	97.5	75.4	104.8	83.6
Connecticut	81.5	97.0	95.2	110.0	78.1
Maine	34.6	37.8	37.3	56.5	59.7
Wyoming	39.7	43.7	32.0	49.3	53.0
West Virginia	32.0	27.7	19.6	22.8	36.2
Massachusetts	88.3	89.7	72.3	83.2	28.3
Nevada	5.4	5.2	4.0	16.5	17.3
Vermont	10.9	9.9	10.4	11.5	2.3
Rhode Island	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.3
Alaska	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6

Order based on fiscal 2001 rank.

1/ Fats and Oils have been revised from the July 16, 2002 release due to a calculation error.